

TWO hundred bushels of Potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. One thousand pounds of a fertilizer containing 8% "actual" Potash will supply just the amount needed. If there is a deficiency of Potash, there will be a falling-off in the crop.

We have some valuable books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE STATE AND OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Boston Sunday Herald of May 6th contains the following from its Bangor correspondent in regard to our agricultural societies and the work of the State Board:

"There is a growing feeling in eastern Maine that a breach is imminent between the grange and the agricultural societies whose fairs, held annually, are subsidized by the state. This feeling may not be very strong as yet, but several incidents which have occurred during the past few days seem to indicate that the grangers are going to insist that their organization shall be properly recognized. This feeling among the grangers, so prominent members say, extends in a measure to the Maine agricultural societies, county and state, which are supported by the state, and which cost the state \$12,000 to \$18,000 annually. These societies elect the Board of Agriculture of Maine, one member from each county and two from the University of Maine at Orono. The board has a secretary at a salary of \$1,500 per year, and holds farmers' institutes at various times and places in the state, and at these gatherings expensive lecturers from away are hired to deliver addresses. It is also a custom of the board to issue monthly bulletins and crop reports, which are free for the asking. All these things are directly under the control of the Maine Board of Agriculture, while the grange, which outnumbers these societies 10 to 1, receives no recognition whatever.

At a meeting of the grange, held in Unity last week, the following resolution was debated at considerable length: 'Resolved, that the grange is of more benefit to the farmers of Maine than the Maine Board of Agriculture.' Many of the members expressed decided opinions on the subject, and the opinion of all was strongly in support of the resolution. This was the first open expression of opinion on the part of the grange toward the Board of Agriculture, and the first hostile move against the agricultural societies or fairs was made this week by Penobscot Pomona grange, when the following resolution was adopted: 'To the President and managers of the Eastern Maine State Fair: The Pomona grange of Penobscot county hereby indignantly protests against the continuation of indecent and immoral exhibitions in connection with the Maine State Fair, if said fair is held up as connected in any way with the agricultural interests of the state. Resolved, that the executive committee of the Penobscot County Pomona grange be instructed to confer with the Governor and Council with reference to indecent and immoral shows at the Eastern Maine State Fair, and if such exhibitions are allowed on the grounds during the fair of 1900, the committee be instructed to protest against the payment of any stipend to the management of the Eastern Maine State Fair.'

The grange of the grangers is that the sum paid to these fairs as a subsidy is intended to benefit the farmers, and that the manner in which the fairs have been conducted in recent years does not tend to produce the desired result. They argue that horse-trotting, baseball games, balloon ascensions and Nantucket dances are not in the line of promoting the agricultural interests of the state as the appropriations were originally intended.

Commenting upon the resolution of Penobscot Pomona, President Beal of the Eastern Maine State Fair said that he was of the opinion that it is indeed in connection with the exhibition given by the association, and that he would like the grangers to point out a single objectionable feature. President Beal further says that Gov. Powers and members of his staff saw the whole show last year, and that they expressed the greatest satisfaction with everything there, offering not the slightest criticism of any feature."

**DO YOU GET UP
WITH A LAME BACK?**

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kimer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kimer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in proving its curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kimer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver and bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many cases in hospitals and in private practice, among the helpless too poor to pay, that it has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out about kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention leading this generous offer in the paper and send your address to Dr. Kimer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

For the Farmer.
TO PREVENT POTATO SCAB.

Editors Maine Farmer: Will agricultural editor of "Farmer" tell us in next issue how to prevent seed potatoes from being scabby. How much of the corrosive sublimate will it take to treat 10 bushels of seed, and how shall we prepare it, and are the potatoes poisonous to handle after being treated? Please tell us the best method of treatment and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Among the valuable discoveries made by the experiment stations is that of the cause of and remedy for potato scab. Formerly potato growers held to numerous widely differing ideas as to why potatoes scabbed. Variety, soil, manure, water, worms and insects were each and all in turn considered responsible. It has been found that, while these things may influence the development of the disease, the real cause is a fungus or mold, which eats its way into the surface of the young tubers. This same fungus causes scab on beets. The spores or germs of the fungus may live from year to year in the soil and when a second crop of potatoes is planted upon infected land, the disease may reappear, and old garden soils thus become unfit for potato culture. Such soils should be seeded to grass and allowed to remain in sod for five years or longer before being planted to potatoes or other root crops. Lime and barnyard manure both favor the increase of the germs in infected soils, but cannot cause the disease in the absence of the germs. The germs also pass the winter upon the potato tubers, and probably much of the disease is started by the planting of such infected seed. This can be entirely avoided by disinfecting the seed potatoes before planting. The process is simple and inexpensive. It consists in soaking the potatoes, before they are cut, in either of the following solutions:

Formalin (formaldehyde), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 15 gallons water; soak seed potatoes two hours.

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), deadly poison, 1 ounce in 7 gallons water; soak seed potatoes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. (Do not allow stock to eat potatoes after poisoning.)

The Vermont experiment station uses the formalin solution, and recommends it in preference to the latter because it is not an active poison to animals, and also because the corrosive sublimate solution is liable to slightly retard the germination of the treated seed. The same solution may be used for several successive lots of seed potatoes, so that a pint of formalin, costing from 35 to 50 cents, will disinfect seed enough for a large potato field. The disinfected seed may be cut and planted at once or kept until needed. In the latter case, they should be stored in clean sacks or bins to avoid recontamination. This simple and cheap remedy should be used by every potato grower.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

EDITOR MAINE FARMER: I notice that in every discussion of the game laws the matter of the amount of money brought into the state by blossoming is paraded as an all round blessing and a matter by which all else sinks into insignificance. Now there is another side to the picture and a week or ten days spent in a sporting camp among guides and hunters on the border of the big woods enabled me to view the side of the picture that is hung by game law advocates next to the wall. Our game laws are making law breakers of otherwise worthy people. Those living near the big woods where game abound disregard the law especially if an opportunity happens to secure game on their own land. "There is no law in the woods" means the law is disregarded when out of sight of a warden or suspicious stranger.

How much is the money worth to the state that is spent for liquors? Sporting men, whether from this or other states, are seldom without it, and its use no doubt causes most of the accidents. Guides and entertainers are debauched with drink, ribald jests, vile songs and gambling. How much is the money worth to the state that is spent by sporting men in seducing and ruining girls and women, and I was informed this was practiced to a disgraceful extent in the woods?

One secret of getting wax of a bright yellow color is to allow it to cool slowly, but always be careful not to burn it.

The only rule in using the smoker is to use it sufficiently to keep the bees under control from the start, taking care not to kill them.

In all hives there should be three persons—the queen, the worker bee and the drone.

The worker bee does all the work of the hive, gathers in the honey, pollens and water, secretes the wax, builds the comb, ripens and caps the honey.

As long as the bees have plenty of room in the hive, surplus boxes are unnecessary and should not be added to the hive.

When returning frames to a hive, adjust them slowly and carefully. Do not slide the frame to its place at one push; slide it up slowly, just to touch the next frame.

Honey properly kept will improve with age. The older it is the better it will be, but it must be kept dry.

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Once a week fresh bright oat straw will make a very acceptable change from the most nutritious of other kinds of food.

Be sure to supply ample water to the flock. Let it be fresh drawn from a well, and see that the drinking troughs are not surrounded by ice.

As the ewe is so will the lamb be. It is not enough to get the best ram possible and then neglect the ewe.

Sheep love change; they fret when confined to one pasture or one kind of food.

Don't stint the fodder or the grain just now. A judicious addition to the rations now will help through a pinch later. It is the sheep in poor condition which is spring weak.

If there is any good reason for buying wool on the sheep's back for 18 and 20 cents a pound, is there any good reason why the growing himself should not hold it till shearing time?

As there are many kinds of people so there are many kinds of sheep. We must not expect every ewe in the flock to bring as good and strong lambs; there are always weaklings and degenerate lambs in a flock—and it may be wise to let these go, as weeds, to the waste pile, before they have cost more than they will ever come.

The deadly stomach worm is slowly finding its way into the range flocks. Western flock owners have heretofore claimed exemption from this parasite, but they are awakening to the fact that the stomach worm is causing the death of thousands of valuable lambs.

Messrs. Poole and Truett, Farnell, had last week ten acres of land sown to wheat, fifty acres ready for oats and fifteen ready for potatoes.

—G. S. Jewett, So. Norridgewock, is turning out 700 lbs. of choice butter daily, at the Sparkling Spring Creamery, and will soon double the output.

—J. W. Webber, Norway, owns a Holstein cow that recently gave birth to triplets—three well formed and healthy heifer calves. The Webber farm has recently been leased by S. L. Etheridge, who is to carry it on this season.

—Samuel Smith, Litchfield, is now living on the farm occupied by John Smith in 1776, or he came to Litchfield at that time and soon settled on this farm, which has been in the name ever since. Mr. Smith, the present occupant, has been on the board of County Commissioners six years, tax collector of the town, and is now chairman of the board of selectmen. Mr. Smith tells me the town of Litchfield has no paupers, the selectmen closed the town farm last year, '99, and only raised \$100 for the support of the poor, if there should be any needy ones.

—E. D. Tucker, West Gardiner, Litchfield P. O., is a farmer that enters no complaints in regard to his business, his motto is, when you can't get a whole loaf, take half a one. Mr. Tucker wintered 23 head of cattle and is raising 7 calves. Among the stock wintered are a pair of 7 ft. oxen, a pair one-year-old white faced steers, a Durham bull, and raising a 10 month old high grade Durham bull, 4 handsome high grade Durham cows, the balance of his cows are high grade Jerseys. Mr. Tucker keeps a small flock of sheep and breeds the White Chester swine. He has a 75 ton silo and will have hay to spare. His barn is so arranged as to drive into the upper floor, consequently his hay goes down instead of up. He not only has a model barn, but a model farm, and is a model farmer.

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—H. E. TUCKER, T. P. TUCKER.

—Mrs. WINDOM, SOOTHING SWIFT, for children teaching. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and cures diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

—An old lady from Michigan said she enjoyed an earthquake in California very much indeed, because it was the first that had happened since her marriage fifty years before that her husband had not blamed her for.

HOW ARE YOUR KIDNEYS?

Mr. Hobbs Stargus' Fife cure all kidney, liver and bladder trouble.

—Teacher—Which letter is the next to the letter "E"?—Boy—Duno, ma'am—Teacher—What have I on both sides of my nose?—Boy—Freckles, ma'am.—Tidy Bits.

—"Will, what are you doing out there in the dirt?"—"I have just planted a chicken to make an egg plant grow."—"Bother's Razors."

—Did you ever occur to you that a little PAIN KILLER is a good thing?—Pain Rafferty, aged 87 years; April 23, Mrs. Julia A. wife of Henry M. Prout; April 23, Mrs. Mary C. of Mrs. John Deering, aged 87 years; April 24, Robert H. Hunt, aged 76 years; April 28, Mrs. Anna M. of Mrs. Meinde, H. wife of Ezekiel Cobb, aged 97 years; May 2, Mrs. Anna Clark, aged 87 years.

—"I am the Queen of the Fair,"—Mrs. Anna Clark, aged 87 years; April 27, Miss Anna Clark, aged 87 years; April 28, Mrs. Anna Clark, aged 87 years; April 29, Mrs. Anna Clark, aged 87 years; April 30, Mrs. Anna Clark, aged 87 years.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

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each insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
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in Franklin county.
Mr. A. G. Smith is calling on subscribers in
Oxford county.
Mr. M. E. Hewitt is calling on subscribers in
Hancock county.Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.Try the Maine Farmer for one
month.

THE BRIDGE WE DO NOT CROSS.

How oft we trouble borrow,
And suffer mental pain
Conjuring clouds to morrow
While yet no sign of rain
Future gloom foreboding
At last we see the fall,
In fear of over-loading
The bridge we do not cross.From road there is no turning
That we can see just now.
Trouble ahead discerning
To avoid we know not how.
And so we roll and tumble
At night, with sleep a loss
And hear the distant rumble
On the bridge we do not cross.We see no silver lining,
On clouds our fancy paints,
No stars through rifts are shining,
Blazing out path attains,
Open day and night the fold,
We then count the cost
Passing streams of melancholy,
The bridge we have not crossed.

—News Letter.

Grass never looked better than this
year, and these cold days are adding
strength and vigor to the roots.Are you prepared to answer the many
questions to be propounded by the cen-
sus enumerators? They will soon be on
the move and answers must be given.The fishing in Washington county
seems to have special attractions for the
sportsmen and the results only prove
the value of that section. All indica-
tions point to a great increase in travel
down east.A vessel loaded with 200,000 bushels
of good American corn sailed from New
York last week to relieve the starving
natives of Hindostan, the funds to pro-
vide this cargo coming from all parts of
the country.It is an odd fact that in a carload of
wafers shipped from New York city to the
west in 1859 by the Children's Aid society
there were two future governors—
Gov. Burke of North Dakota and Gov.
Brody of Alaska.It makes one content to live in Maine
even with a cold May, when he reads
of 88 in the shade in New York, Monday.
Such a hot wave here would last-
ing injury. It is well to be content and
wait the sure coming of the summer
days.It isn't every state which has a Gov-
ernor ready to step in and act in an
emergency as does the honored chief
executive of Maine. Governor Powers
is proving faith in the good old State of
Maine by service which the people will
not forget.The announcement is made, whether
by authority or not, that President Mc-
Kinley will spend a week in Maine,
probably about the time of the state fairs.
The citizens of the Pine Tree State will
give the chief magistrate of this nation a
hearty welcome.The trunk lines running out of Chicago
are considering the advisability of estab-
lishing divine service on Sundays on
their through trains. Here's a chance
for those clergymen who are always
clamoring for a low priced ticket. They
can now earn their passage by preaching.Mr. Edwin D. Mead, a well-known
authority, declares that "Within the
few years we are bound to have the
stiffest wrestle with the devil that the
country has ever had." The man who
has had a three months' tussle with the
grip is prepared for anything and the
sooner this wrestle is on the sooner it
will be over.The Methodist general conference at
Chicago, after a long and heated debate,
passed resolutions condemning the policy
of the administration in the matter of
the Army camps. If Christianity stands
for anything, it should declare without
equivocation against the liquor traffic
everywhere, even though it be sanctioned
by highest political authority of the
land.The event of seemingly greatest impor-
tance in the world the past week has
been the prize fight in New York be-
tween Jeffries and Corbett the former
champion. It is declared to be the
"prettiest," "sweetest" and we suppose,
dearest fight on record. To be sure it
was brutal and protracted but this onlyincreased its importance. Strange that the
brute still lingers in the breast of civil-
ized Americans.In spite of violent opposition the
House of Representatives has declared
in favor of a resolution calling upon the
secretary of the treasury for information
regarding the materials used in the man-
ufacture of oleomargarine, which is on
file in the internal revenue office. If this
information is made public it may set
the bogus butter fraud. It is well some-
times to know what is going into our
stomachs. It may lead to a choice of
articles.The great electric railroad strike in
St. Louis is the outcome of an emphatic
refusal of the employers to recognize
the labor unions to the extent of per-
mitting those organizations to make reg-
ulations respecting the employment of
labor which shall be binding on the em-
ployers. In other words, the employers
refuse, practically, to abdicate their
functions in the control of their em-
ployees, and to make membership in the
labor organizations a condition of em-
ployment by them.The report of the Dairy Bureau of
Massachusetts, in another column will
indicate the situation along a single line,
and it but emphasizes the necessity for a
thorough waking up on the part of the
people to the necessity for legislation to
protect from fraud and to require that
every article offered for sale shall go
upon the market for what it really is
and not what it might purport to be.Every man, woman and child is in dan-
ger from these frauds. If the meat and
milk cannot digest then they are a men-
ace to health. If the butter is made
from animal fats then surely they play
an altogether different part than that
coming from milk. We load our systems
with clay and mineral powders with
which food products are weighted and
wonder why the organs fail to success-
fully perform their functions. No ques-
tion calls for more persistent discussion
than this of pure food, none is more
sadly neglected. In Congress a bill has
been presented which is intended to pre-
vent the adulteration, misbranding and
imitation of beverages, foods, candies,
drugs and condiments, and to regulate
interstate commerce in such commodi-
ties.The people of Maine will never ask
the religious convictions of any instructor
in our State University, or criticize an
appointment because of church attendance.
What will be wanted is service for the
good of the state in accordance with
the purposes of the institution, and this
will satisfy. A most senseless rumor
was that which intimated friction over
this matter of religious belief. Give
us broad men, leaders, full of enthu-
siasm, and no one will ask with what
church they unite, what ticket they vote,
or what newspaper they read.Fifty years ago an immigrant black-
smith from Yorkshire, England, accom-
panied by his young wife, landed in New
York, his worldly possessions consisting
of good health, a clear brain and four
pounds sterling. To-day the whole
country honors the talented preacher,
Rev. Robert Collyer, one of the grandest
men of the century, who has forged a
name and welded a reputation among
the purest thinkers and clearest reasoners
of his time. From the anvil to the
best pupils of the land this noble man
has forced his way, out of the conviction
that he had a message to give which the
world was waiting to hear.It permits him to secure a certificate
of purity from the men from whom he
purchases, and this enables the agent
of the government to follow to its four-
tient head the misbranded product and
bring the penalties for violations of the
proposed law upon the head of the guilty
men and not upon the innocent druggist
or the modest corner grocer.The committee also urges that the
measure will help American foreign
trade."It is hardly to be expected," says the
report, "that a foreign nation which has
regulated its own food supply will submit
to improperly branded products com-
ing from the United States without
protest.American food products which have
been shipped to foreign countries have
found a ready market because of their
excellent character and nutritive value
and cheapness, but no sooner has one of
these products secured a footing than
the imitator has followed it up with a
substitute which greatly impairs the
market.It will therefore be seen that not only
the consumers of American products in
this country, but the farmer, the manu-
facturer, the dealer and our exporters are
all directly and individually interested
in properly branding our food and
drug products."The prevailing sentiment in Maine is
that decisive action will be taken by the
next legislature looking to readjustment
of taxation on all classes of property.Some of the larger corporations
pledge assistance. All that is needed to
insure action is an earnest and united
movement on the part of the grange. If
this materializes reforms will be inaugu-
rated. The iniquity of the fee system
seems likely to be investigated and from
every quarter there is demanded a repeal
of laws granting fees, and the substitu-
tion of salaries thereby saving money
for the state and counties. Reports are
rife of an attack upon our agricultural
appropriations, but these will not be
disturbed though changes may be made
in the manner of distribution.The prevailing sentiment in Maine is
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appropriations, but these will not be
disturbed though changes may be made
in the manner of distribution.Men scoff at the thought of danger of
contagion in tuberculosis and the death
of Dr. E. M. Heath, State Veterinarian
of Conn., from this disease caught while
inoculating a tuberculous calf six
months ago, should inspire caution on
the part of others. The doctor was in-
jecting into the veins of the animal a
dose of tuberculin when the syringe
slipped, its point penetrated his knee,
and some of the lymph escaped into the
wound. A few days later he developed
unmistakable symptoms of consumption.
Eminent physicians were unable
to give him relief, and on Saturday he
died in great agony. He often pleaded
with his physicians to give him a draught
that would bring death and his agony.PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUDS IN FOOD
PRODUCTS.It passes comprehension that in all
questions relating to purity of food prod-
ucts there is the greatest apathy and
indifference. Suffering in far away India,
death and disease in the most distant
lands will at once provoke a response by
the open hearted people of America, but
the strongest logic and most persistent
effort to arouse the dangers, as well as
frauds, of food adulteration at home are
seemingly looked upon with disgust.We eat our meat and drink our milk
careless whether they have been treated
with the same agent as is used to em-
balm our dead, and praise the long keep-
ing qualities of both. We buy the butter
which is offered by the grocer and so
long as no inquiry whether it has any
connection with cow's milk or represents
the refuse fats of diseased animals re-
claimed under the magical touch of the
chemist. Bread is bread and the more
salt we add the better if it gives color andlightness and our mouths are not
puckered in the eating. The farmers of
Maine are encouraged to grow chicory
with which to dilute the coffee; the bot-
toms of down east lakes or southern clay
may furnish the bulk of weight in our
candies, while glucose plays its part in
twelve hours; the wool in the cloth
we wear is made from shoddy; even the
drugs we buy may not carry a trace of
the article paid for; our jellies are but
gelatine, while the fruit flavors perhaps
are imitations, and even those made at
home often are treated with anti-fer-
mentine or some like substance.mustard, which bears the darker yellow
blossom and may come in clover seed or
Hungarian; the kale or charlock, which
has a lighter blossom and may come in
oats, barley or other grain; the king
devil weed which is a near relative of
the hawkweed and can be controlled in
about the same way, being fully as dan-
gerous a weed, however; the evening
primrose, which being a biennial may be
controlled by stopping it from seeding for
one season; and the dandelion which
treats to cultivation in hood crops, but
must be removed by the spade in lawns
or gardens.Most of our correspondents appear to
think that even with the advent of the
newer weeds, they are more easily con-
trolled, where farmers are painstaking,
than formerly, because of the use of im-
proved tillage implements. The senti-
ment is almost unanimous that a weed
law would be inoperative, although
some think the careful farmer should be
protected in some way against his care-
less neighbor. A few correspondents
estimate the annual loss by weeds at
from 10 to 33 per cent of the crop. The
best means for combating nearly all
weeds in the nearly unanimous opinion
of the writers, is by frequent shallow
cultivation of hood crops and by level
cultivation.The crop condition of the state is
summarized as follows:Granite, good; pasture good; but little
winter-killing reported. Clover has
wintered fairly well in most sections of
the state. Season about the same as
last year. Average of grain, as compared
with last year, 101 per cent. The
bulletin states that the winter wheat
was not so good as last year, but
the early spring wheat was good. The
winter rye was good, but the early
spring rye was not so good as last year.
The winter barley was good, but the
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man, agent.

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able terms. Beautiful drives. Best of fish-

ing. Board, per week, \$7. J. M. Buck-

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quarter mile from station; fine location; in

two ponds, good fishing; board, per week,

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AS SOME BLACK CERESINAS, and enjoy

AN AMERICAN ASPIRANT

BY
JENNIE BULLARD WATERBURY

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CHAPTER I

Few of the muffled, un-mummylike passengers reclining uneasily in their deck chairs converted by the warning elements into dangerously perverse commodities could have imagined—had a numbed consciousness permitted them to turn their patient eyes aside from the monotonous horizon of stormy sky and heaving sea—that the bright figure in the doorway of the ladies' saloon exemplified a reckless world be gambler in nineteenth century methods.

The figure was supple, girlish and dashing. It was, too, essentially lady-like, like a scarlet breasted robin perched on a twig, it stood swinging itself lightly on two tiny feet. Its chin was thrown up. Its two large bright eyes glistened amusingly the pathetic avowal of the wind swept deck, with its row of unlucky passengers. Obviously their reasoning was struggling against the reasoning of the poverty of science in general; where seasickness was the cause in particular. The sharp sweep of wind and ocean wildly tossed higher and higher as the elements responded to the kiss of the oncoming storm, picturesquely emphasizing the maxim that what was poison to the seasick was meat to that bright onlooker.

With a glad little sigh of joy the girl stepped over the threshold of the saloon and stood lightly out on deck. She was an irresistible laugh of mischievous satisfaction two fair gloved hands were lifted to settle more firmly a gold cap on a neatly coifed head. Then the hands were plunged deeply into the pockets of a Redfern ulster. Priscilla set forth, head bent forward, shoulders thrown forward, limbs sternly self controlled, for a battle with the wind. The solitary figure paced the deck for some moments un molest and undisturbed. The seasick passengers turned uneasily, shifted fretfully, groaned unmisakably, and finally one by one crept a shivering, weather beaten pack of cowards, below.

Priscilla was left alone. The little figure paced to and fro. A vivid color had sprung into the pale cheeks. The boy clear eyes were alight. The storm hissed and roared. The sea gulls screamed. The screw, like a giant heart beat, thudded out its dutiful, monotonous throbs.

"I beg your pardon. How stupid of me! I beg your pardon."

"It's nothing," said Priscilla merrily. Her hat was awry; her hands had been swiftly pulled from their pockets to ward off an unexpected force which had descended upon her like an avalanche. She was swaying, laughing and blushing, protesting, but impotent in the arms of a complete stranger—a man with a strong, kind, bearded face and a pair of honest, penetrating eyes.

"I did not see you," explained Priscilla. "My head was down."

"So was mine. I beg your pardon."

The stranger lifted his cap. His hair was crisp, curly and cut very short. He was well set up. He had a pair of magnificently broad shoulders. Altogether he looked a desirable acquaintance.

Priscilla sighed. Only the night before, in the sitting room of an imposing New York mansion in Fifty-fifth street, she had been holding forth, to a ring of breathlessly admiring brothers and sisters, on her pet hobby.

"If I had the world to make over," she said—like most youthful and aspiring maidens, Priscilla was guilty of badly proportioned ambitions—"if I had the world to make over, I should banish introductions."

"Because?" Tom had questioned. Tom was the red haired one. His family had denominated him the "intercessor."

"Because," Priscilla had answered, in her fresh, unstrained voice, "because I consider, since we are all of us God's creatures, introductions are bad form, ferociously bad form." Priscilla was wont to be a trifling exaggerated. "But then what is the use of adverbs if not to employ them?" she retorted, airily, when reprimanded, to which original query no member of her adoring family had as yet discovered an adequate response.

"Why 'bad form?'" asked Harry.

"It's on the face of it," cried Priscilla. "Democracy is our portion. Why assume an aristocracy of manners when we are a free country and are supposed to ignore caste and to refute defunct ideas?"

"Why, indeed?" chimed in Harry. He hadn't the slightest idea what Priscilla was "driving at," but then she was a "dear," and for some time he had advised his parents to let her have her head, so he repeated noncommittally, "Why, indeed?"

Priscilla remembered the little conversation. Last night had already passed a long way off. She hugged the flattery unctuous to her soul at this highly opportune moment that her family had agreed with her in her broad views.

Her conscience therefore was perfectly free from a shadow of guile as she looked up innocently in her companion's face and questioned with a natural curiosity born of the moment's loneliness and the rich promise of a future in unknown lands. "Going abroad?"

"Obviously," answered the man, laughing. His eyes twinkled irrepressibly. "So am I," retorted Priscilla delightedly. "Isn't it lovely?"

Her companion looked a trifling dubious. Then with a perceptible effort not to dampen her ardor he answered: "It depends upon what part of 'abroad' one is going to. There are a few parts that are going to be quite different."

"Dad's a brick," remarked Priscilla firmly.

Stormouth eyed her narrowly. "Try what?" he demanded.

"To sing," he said. "If you sing, why not do both and remain at home?"

"I don't understand," began Priscilla faintly.

Stormouth turned and confronted her sternly. "Listen," he urged. "Don't try to understand. Don't try."

"Perhaps," admitted Priscilla. "I am going to tell you a story," the other began.

"I would like to try," said Priscilla firmly.

"They would all be so disappointed," she murmured, "all my friends."

Stormouth laid a firm hand upon her wrist. "You are thinking," he urged, "that others have succeeded. You are thinking that courage is your portion; that immortality is your birthright; that a broader field stretches before you on the boards than off them. Remember what I tell you ten years from now, when your illusions have vanished. Vanity lies at the root of your desire. You will lose woman's best opportunity, wifehood and motherhood, chasing a chimera. You will give your bloom for disappointment, your freshness for unattained opportunity, your youth for mediocre notoriety. Count on your fingers today the American girls who have succeeded on the stage of the Grand Opera. Ask them if their life is not a Calvary." He stopped, breathing heavily.

"The girl you speak of," Priscilla questioned gently, her eyes still moist and her lips quite ashen—"who was she?"

"She was my sister," said Stormouth.

"Did she sing at the Grand Opera?"

"No," answered Stormouth, "a thousand times no. She spent money, strength, time, youth and patience waiting. Then she came home, crept like a tired bird to my heart, and—*you know the rest*." His voice was husky.

DON'T WAIT 'TILL YOUR LOOKS, EVEN, SHOW HOW SICK YOU ARE BUT TAKE DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION & BE HEALTHY



tions of his ulster. He scowled.

"Don't look so ugly!" cried Priscilla, who was watching him narrowly, her radiant speaking face alert with the interest the subject held for her. "What does he?"

"She's dead," muttered Stormouth.

"Dead?" she asked in a shocked voice.

"Heartbreak."

"But why?"

"Why?" echoed Stormouth. "I'll tell you why. She thought, like you, that all she had to do was to sing; that all she had to struggle against was to win through prayer and pluck; that life was a fair fight, the battle fought with open doors, the result a just reward for merit. She found, child!"—Priscilla's countenance had paled visibly; only little hand had grasped the railing; he continued less violently—"that she must crush out every natural desire, every evidence of spontaneity, every thought of hope, for the first was misunderstood, and the second was dubbed heart, not art. She would have been more than human to believe she could succeed in spite of facts which were exemplified in the broken, ruined lives of her friends, who were spent upon as dire a rack as saints were wrenched upon in the inquisition."

"I never heard a nightingale," said Aunt Mildred unenthusiastically. "The question is, professor, will she be able to sing in grand opera?"

Purini rubbed his hands together and lifted his eyebrows quizzically.

"There are 2,000 American girls in Europe today," he affirmed, with apparent irrelevance, "who are studying to sing in grand opera."

"I know," said Mary, who was eagerly thumbing an eloquently misread pocket dictionary; "r-o-s-e-s-i-g-n-o-l-i-

ning-ation."

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Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
OBRIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, 117 Main Street, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
OBRIAN GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
L. W. JOHN, Duxbury.
BOSTON BRANCH, East Eddington.
R. D. LEAVITT, Howe's Corner.
COLUMBUS HAYFIELD, Mayville Ctr.
Grange Gatherings.

May 17—Pomona, Limbrick.
May 18—Farmers' Picnic, North Jay.
June 12—Oxford, Hebron.
June 13—Androscoggin, Pomona, Durham.

State Sec. Libby expected to organize a new grange at Winslow's Mills, Waloboro, Tuesday.

State Master Gardner conferred the last degrees upon a class of 22 at Lake View grange, Auburn, Saturday.

Dirigo grange, Freedom, added 4 new members at the last meeting and discussed whether the farmer received as good pay for his labor as the mechanic.

State Master Gardner conferred the last degrees on a large class at Farmington grange, Wednesday. So the good work goes on and the order is making rapid headway in every direction.

Waldo County Pomona met with Mytic grange, Belmont, eleven granges represented, and a spirited meeting held. The next meeting will be with Dirigo grange, Freedom, June 5th.

Mr. Andrew H. Ward, Boston, the well known writer on fertilizers, their value and the source of supply, lectured before Norway grange, Saturday afternoon, his lecture being received with words of approval by all present.

Kennebec Valley grange, Madison, conferred the last degrees of three and reinstated one at its last meeting, as well as received three applications. At the next session, May 24, a fine programme will be presented, with refreshments at the close.

At the last regular meeting of the Parkman grange, Wednesday, May 9, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on 11 new members, after which came an oyster supper. There were 84 present, also visiting members from Dexter, Sangerville, and Garland granges. Interesting remarks were listened to by Mr. and Mrs. Bishop of Sangerville and Mr. and Mrs. Arno of Dexter.

Regular meeting of Wales grange, No. 40, P. of H., Saturday night. After business came conferring first and second degrees. Lecture programme, reading by Bessie Ham, recitation by Walter Warren. A sociable and dance, May 22, for the young people, with cake, pie and coffee. Regular meeting, May 26. Confering third and fourth degrees, with harvest feast. Five sisters are to tell how to get a good farm dinner; what to have and how to cook it.

May 12 was matrons' day at Canton grange. Every office was filled by a sister in a very acceptable manner, with Sister A. B. Briggs in the chair. In the forenoon, the third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of six. In the afternoon, a fine literary programme was carried out by the sisters alone. We have a good attendance and good interest in our grange meetings. The G. A. R. boys are invited to meet with us at our next meeting, May 26, to be present at dinner and the afternoon entertainment. In the forenoon the first and second degrees will be given to a class recently voted in.

Oxford Pomona Grange will hold its June meeting at Hebron on 2d Tuesday.

OVERWORK
You know all about it. The rush, the worry, the exhaustion. You go about with a great weight resting upon you. You can't throw off this feeling. You are a slave to your work. Sleep fails, and you are on the verge of nervous exhaustion. What is to be done? Take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

For fifty years it has been lifting up the disengaged, giving rest to the overworked, and bringing refreshing sleep to the depressed.

No other Sarsaparilla approaches it. In age and in cures, "Ayer's" is the leader of them all. It was old before other sarsaparillas were born.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ayer's Pills aid the action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They cure biliousness.

25 cts. a box.

"I have used Ayer's medicines for more than 40 years and have said many times that you made the best medicine. I will assure you that your Sarsaparilla saved my life. I first took it 40 years ago. I am now 80 and I am never without your medicines."

Dr. THOMAS, P. M., Jan. 2, 1890, Topeka, Kansas.

Write the Doctor.

If you have any complaint whatever and are not satisfied with the best medical advice you can possibly get, write to Ayer's. You will receive a prompt reply.

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Programme: Opening in 5th degree; busines; conferring 6th degree; ladies' half hour; topic: "Whether it pays to give girls on the farm a college education," opened by Emma Phillips of Hebron; recitations by Malida Moody of Hebron, Minnie Cox of Norway, and a member of Paris grange; song by Franklin grange; topic for discussion, "In what way can farmers cooperate in the purchase of supplies?" C. W. Cummings; music furnished by Hebron grange. Those granges voting to give two cents annually, to clothe Ethel Hodgkins, can pay same to H. D. Hammond, Paris, who will act as treasurer of the fund.

At the regular meeting of Manchester grange, held Saturday evening, May 12, one candidate was instructed in the third and fourth degrees. A bountiful harvest supper was served, after which the following programme was carried out:

Question, "To what extent can home influence promote the cause of temperance?" Remarks were made by J. W. Emery, T. N. Davis, Mrs. M. D. Mayo, and others. Song, B. B. Niles; paper, "A sketch of the life of Francis E. Willard," by M. Alice Mayo; reading, Hattie Davis; a very interesting reading by Sister Black of North Augusta grange. Seven visitors were present from North Augusta grange. Next meeting, May 26.

Knox Pomona grange met with Wessaguskeag grange of South Thomaston, on Thursday, April 19, being postponed from Wednesday on account of the storm. It was 3:30 P. M. before opening, on account of the threatening weather, and bad roads, which were also a cause for the programme was an organ duet by the Misses Glover, which was well received. The address of welcome by the Master of the home grange, A. W. Butler, told in words the spirit that was everywhere present, and the response by Mrs. Warren Gardner of Rockland, was a fine piece of work, and voiced the sentiments of all the visitors. The next was an organ solo by Miss Jessie Putnam, which was also much enjoyed. The question, "That it is for the best interest of the country that the Isthmus Canal be immediately constructed and controlled by the country," was discussed for some time, and some valuable and interesting information gathered from the remarks. A violin solo by Miss Phoebe Anderson was finely played. It being late, a recess was called for supper, when a good deal of fun, noise, beans, etc., were enjoyed. After recess a large class was engaged in the 6th degree, 28 in all. The degree could not be worked in form, as intended, on account of some of the officers not being present. After closing Pomona, the home grange gave a very fine "Hoop Drill" and fare. Space forbids going into details, but all said that the drill was the best thing that they had ever seen in that line, and the fare very funny and well acted.

A regular meeting of Kennebec Pomona grange was held with Branch Mills grange, May 9, Worthy Master F. C. Drummond presiding. The fifth degree was conferred upon 12 candidates, after which a recess was declared for dinner. Called to order at 1:30, and Worthy Lecturer E. T. Clifford had charge of the exercises. The first paper was by Bro. R. Reed of So. China; subject, "Corn Culture." Bro. Reed speaks on a good deal of barn manure and plows it in, seven inches deep. Uses corn planter. Purifies very thoroughly with harrow. If the soil is lumpy, it should be rolled after each harrowing. The weeder is very important and should be started before the corn is up. If using commercial fertilizer alone, 300 lbs. manure potash, 300 lbs. nitrate soda, 900 solid phosphate, will produce 100 bushels per acre. "Economy in Labor" was the subject of a good lecture by Bro. W. J. Thompson. Worthy Lecturer Clifford said a hen, at the house where he stopped the night before, was practically carrying out this idea by coming into the back room and laying her egg in the egg case, ready for market. The address of welcome was by Sister Worthing. Response by Bro. Barton. Interesting select readings by Bro. I. T. Merrill and Sister Nelson. Song by Bro. Worthing. Suggestions and remarks in regard to "Old Home Week" were made by Bros. Collins, Drummond, Thompson, Barton, and weeks. Good music was furnished by Branch Mills grange choir. Vote of thanks extended Branch Mills grange for entertainment. Closed in form. Next meeting with Sidney grange, June 13.

HOME MEDICINE

For the cure of colds, influenza, etc.,

Take Cascare Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

or the left. The farmer of the future on his automobile machine propelled by electricity or perhaps by some as yet undiscovered power, must think even more quickly.

The farmer of the future will farm on very different lines than he of today. He will know exactly what pays and what does not, just as accurately as the manager of a great department store. From his own home he will talk on a wireless telephone to the most remote parts of the country. Machinery will more and more supersede labor. And so, the years rolling by, the farmer will become less and less a laborer and more and more a man of the world, keen, alert, progressive, strong to stand for his rights, proud of his honorable calling, self reliant in his knowledge of men and affairs, grand in his closeness to nature and to "Nature's Gods most rare," and above all, satisfied with the contentment and prosperity which will surround him.

Yet with all his advantages he will feel the need of the grange, even more than we do today. Indeed he will owe much of his prosperity and success to the strengthening and uplifting influences of this order. While faith, hope, charity, fidelity and perseverance are regarded as cardinal virtues, worthy of emulation and of inculcation in the minds of the young, while patriotism to country and loyalty to God are deemed qualities and attributes in man to be admired, so long will the grange successfully exist.

And so, my friends, amid all the sociability and conviviality of this occasion, as we begin the exercises and deliberations of this day, let us all resolve that, now and henceforth, each one of us will do his duty, and by so doing, help make the grange as permanent and as enduring as those blue hills which loom against our western sky: so that, in future years, it will stand as a tower of strength.

"Foursquare to all the winds that blow."

Lots of Replies.

The Hall farm in Readfield, advertised in the Farmer, has been sold to Mr. Geo. Flood of No. Waterboro, who will take possession at once. Mr. Curtis, who sold the farm, says he had "lots of replies" to the ad.

Strawberry growers will find much of interest in the April bulletin issued by the Agricultural College, Durham, N. H., upon the subject of strawberry growing. It treats in detail every step and gives variety tests of importance to every grower. Send for copy.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascare Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

or the ad.

The better granger a man is the better cheer, let us not forget that the grange is something more than a purely social organization. Let us not fail to remember that there is real and earnest work to do to make the grange the success it deserves to be, and to carry out our obligations to the order, in which we are all so much interested.

The better granger a man is the better American citizen is he, the more strenuous is his life, the more patriotic his motives and the better fitted is he to enjoy the benefits of a higher civilization.

Just as long as the flag of this Republic, whether blowing in the strong gales of the New England coast or fluttering gently in those soft, spice-laden breezes of the far-away Philippine Islands, stands as it does stand today, as the insignia of all that is greatest and best, of liberty and union, of justice and equality, of everything that is grandest and noblest in human civilization, just so long will these United States need that loyal support of every true American farmer, which, in times of sorest need, has always been so gladly given. That story of the American farmer's devotion to the flag and to the country he loved so well, and stood like a bulwark to defend, is the story, written in the blood of heroic soldiers of every battlefield, from Bunker Hill to that firing line where Lawton fell.

Let us remember that it was just exactly one hundred and twenty-five years ago this very 19th day of April at almost this very hour in the morning, when that little band of patriot farmers, standing so bravely shoulder to shoulder, on the village green at Lexington, fired the first hostile shots of the Revolutionary War.

These United States need the good work of every true American farmer, which, as soon as the different lots arrived there were butchers to inspect and make their bids at rates from 2¢ to 40¢ per lb. and there was all of that difference in values, weighing from 900¢ to 1400¢ lbs.

Yesterdays receivers were willing to sell their best Northern creamery at 20¢ cents, and sharp buyers could have picked up some at 20¢ cents, but transactions were few and far between.

Grades under extras have been selling at 10 to 15¢ cents for firsts, and 17 to 18 cents for seconds, but yesterday there was hardly enough doing in any kind to make a reliable basis of values. Dairy lots were selling up to yesterday at 16 to 19 cents, outside for selections.

REMARKS.

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Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Specially Reported for the Mains Farmer.

LIVE STOCK YARDS, May 16, 1900.

Maine Drovers.

At Brighton.

At Watertown.

At New Hampshire.

At Brighton.